Li Hung Chang is believed to be the ichest man in the world. This belief cergains credit from a glimpse at ntly made its appearance in the of London. Among other sources of ne, the great Chinese satrap draws named tribute of precious furs from of the northern provinces. This is to be the mountain and forest disof Northwest Manchuria, whose unal commodities" of fur-bearing als are mentioned by the Emperor Lung in the plous work in which imperial author describes the countain of London. Among other sources of the fieece attached to it takes the texture and gloss of white floss slik. Even the chow dogs of Manchuria grow true fur in the winter, and are bred for the sake of their coats; while from the same district deserve a place not among the cheaper, but the choicer, grades of fur. Manchurian cat skins are as superior to those of the specially bred black cats of the Bavarian Alps as city of London. Among other sources of Kien Lung in the plous work in which

Part of the tribute of the Russian Tarrue loyalty to the Czar, dishonest officials substitute inferior furs, and the choice skins in the imperial wardrobe some not from tribute, but from purchase. They manage these things better a China. Li Hung Chang has immense warehouses in Pekin crammed with reclous furs from top to bottom, and no niddleman piliers the choice skins on heir way to his repository. It has been one, but Li Hung Chang is a watchful uler, and it is rumored that the punishment inflicted was so appropriate and dither, and it is rumored that the punish-ent inflicted was so appropriate and di-rting that no one has ever meddled the Li's tribute sables since.

An Immense Demand.

ere is an in mense demand for rare in China. A nation in which neither uries, finds a substitute for jewels in cos-ume. An Indian or Afghan prince will this silka, and in winter by wearing robes of turs so splendid that it needs a certain education to appreciate the full beauty of the costume. It has long been known that the Chinese furriers were the best in the world; and that except in the dyeing of sealskins, their treatment of the fur

uld improve on the work of An inspection of some of Li's The aim of the Chinese furrier had to make a skin of sable nified to the size of the of a bear. In addition

out the "tit-bits" of sable skins, and le these into tiny strips averaging an inch to half an inch in length, is strips were all from the same part he sable's body, and were covered fur of even length, luster, and these. They were then sewn toer with minute art, so that at the the skin looked like a patchwork my parallelograms like the squares fritillary flower, averaging from to four in the square inch.

form, homogeneous, and apparently wth-out seam or joining—the kind of giant sable skin which might appear in dreams as the ideal of a Russian bride's trous-

duced something better than this-a fur robe which can justly claim to be an imgiven us in the rarest furs of beasts. Sable was again the material used. In this robe also the skins were divided, and rejoined so as to secure uniformity of tint, fur and setting. But in the robe so made the artist had inserted at intervals the skin of the sable's shoulder and fore paw. This, when cut out, laid flat, and sewn together, with a little addition to the curves, forms an "ocellus" like a peacock's eye in sable damask, for the tint of the robe was uniform, and only the difference in the lie and texture of the fur produced the ornament. The result was the creation of a sable skin, adorned at regular intervals with an apparently natural ornament of peacock's eyes, such as one sees in the tail of the white peacock, indicated by the same alternations of reflection and lights as in damask. The magnificence of this conception needs no comment. Three other masterpieces of this peculiar art deserves mention. One is a robe of skins of the red fox (not the English reynard, but the Canadian red fox), with fur various in tint but comparable in color to the different shades of red amber. In the golden parts were set "eyes" of the bright black foot of this fox, with the smoother and darker red of the leg above it, on the same principle as the insertion of "eyes" in the sable skin, but this time with a contrast of color as well as of tone.

The second was a robe of pieces from the back of the "cross fox," so joined that they appeared to be taken from some much larger animal. These were left the natural color, a cold gray and yellowish-brown, but set in a bed of fur dyed chocolate color.

Created a New Animal.

Created a New Animal. creating what was apparently a mimal! The robe, like all the others, was in the shape of a cross of five cubes. Each of these squares appeared to be the skin of a single animal, dark puce color on the other edges, with irregular circles of minute white dots in the cen-ter, increasing from an indistinct grayish-brown on the outside to clear white in the inner circles.

This apparently natural ornament might have deceived any one who did not know the actual colors and limits of all natural furs. On examining the back of this robe it was seen to be made up of minute pieces seem to be made up

all natural furs. On examining the back of this robe it was seen to be made up of minute pieces sewn together in concentric circles, the pieces being no larger than those in the tassellated pavement now so commonly seen on hall floors. It was, in fact, a piece of fur mosaic.

If China is opened up to European trade a new reservoir of precious furs will be tapped for New York, Paris and London. The latter is now the metropolis of the flur trade, and it is to London that the greater part of the catch in North America, Alaska, Siberia, and Australia is brought and collected until it is dispersed over every country in the world in the sales of Sir Charles Lampson and the Hudson Bay Company.

Hitherto Peking has been the other center of the trade, but not a rival, because in millions whom it supplied were within what was practically a closed market. All that was good was absorbed by China, and only a few inferior skins were exported, though sea-borne furs, especially those of the various red, white and "cross" foxes, have always been wecome cargoes. It remains to be seen whether the attraction of London will not draw from Peking at least a share of its immense stock. It is believed that this will take place, and that the furs will be exported in the finished state, and present to the West a luxury almost as new as the original export of Chinese silks or Chinese porcelains.

Pekin Furrier Excels the European.

There is almost as much difference between the finished furs from Pekin, more

LI HUNG CHANG'S FURS the "raw furs" in the Hudson's bay sales, in the same condition as they were stripped from the dead animal, as there is between spun silk and the same in the cocoon. And while the art of the Peking furrier excels that of Europe, there is something in the cli-mate of the northern mountains and the orable to the perfect growth of fur

Just as there are half a dozen Chinese pheasants which vie in plumage with the most gorgeous birds of the tropics, so even the domestic animals of the colder provinces seem to develop a special qual-ity of fur, wool or hair, to which the delcate processes of the dressers impart an idded beauty. Thus Thibetan lamb skin, is as soft as kid and white as milk, and

as superior to those of the Savarian Alps as that of the Manchurian tiger is to the coat of its Indian relative.

The reverse is seen in Japan, where the mountain districts yield furs of the smallest size. The skin of a Japanese mink, for example, is about one-third the size of the large North American animal of the same species. The railway and the coming settlement of the east Manchurian region will not probably affect this ancient source of supply to the Peking market. It is the central plains, not the forest-covered Khingan mountains, or those between the Ussuri and the Sungari valleys, which will feel the effect of civilization.

The prettiest bonbonnieres, exchanged for Easter greeting, are in the form of abnormally big papier mache fruit. There are others that take the shape of prize county fair vegetables. An astute dealer in sweets invented these himself, not only peaches, pears, apples, apricots, bananss and oranges of monstrous girth, but stately beets, carrots, radishes, tomatoes, potatoes and cabbage heads, so big and so perfect in imitation of the genuine article that a farmer himself would take

them for the best garden truck.

The cabbage and lettuce heads are made of green silk. The large, artfully tinted leaves fold close about a capacious but hollow heart, which, for a consideration, plus the price of the head itself, the confectioner will fill with choice

lumps of delight.

The beet, carrot and radish candy boxes are made complete with green-leafed tops, and it is at first a puzzle to

A good many of the fruits and such vegetable candy boxes as tomatoes, egg turesque ware, but the most tempting-looking peaches, etc., are manufactured

hairpin and stamp boxes.

According to the most expensive methetc., are packed in a crystal powder box with a silver top, or in a bonbonniere in the form of a little open silver umbrella, turned with the handle in the air. The In front the fur was absolutely unliform, homogeneous, and apparently wthout seam or joining—the kind of giant sable skin which might appear in dreams treme. Again there are capacious round inches thick. Their decoration consists solely of an artistically colored paper pasted on sides and top. This year in very choice colors these box tops show the faces of beauties famous at the courts of Napoleon I and Napoleon III, celebrated American beauties, the head of Queen Louise of Prussia and other fair women not so noted. As any one of these boxes holds two pounds of sugar. plums they are Easter gifts to be sin

plums they are Easter gifts to be sincerely appreciated.

The quaintest enterprise in Easter bonbonniere, however, is due to the genius of a woman who has made many for her friends. She rightly calls her charming notion the Easter bonnet bonbonniere. At a cheap shop in her town she buys straw hat frames. With a disk of pasteboard she blocks up the bottom of the crown, and then with a knife carefully rips the crown's top nearly off. Thus the hat's crown forms a neat box and the crown's top a lid. By not quite severing this impromptu lid she leaves what might be called a natural hinge for it to work on. All the interior of the crown is lined with paper neatly pasted in, and them with tissue paper flowers and ribbons, she tastefully trims her straw frame, so arranging the decorations as to conceal the loop of white elastic and button by which the crown lid is held fast. Fitting such hats with bonbons, she ensconces it in a band-box with sheets of white tissue paper, and thus produces an agreeable surprise for the recipient thereof.

Some of the novel bonbons that are being eaten from the sweet hearts of these various boxes are pistache cara-

being eaten from the sweet hearts of these various boxes are pistache cara-mels and chocolate straws. The green caramels are made like their chocolate carameis are made like their chocolate brethren in shape, size and quality, while the chocolate straws are in close imitation of cheese straws. Strings of crystallized Japanese oranges, no larger than the end of one's thumb, and snowballs made of a rich white cream thickly covered with cocoanut, are the most delicious novelties in Easter sugar plums.

Sing, children, sing!
And the lily censors swing;
Sing that life-and joy are waking and that
Death no more is king.
Sing the happy, happy tumult of the slowly
brightening spring;
Sing, little children, sing!

POPULAR EASTER BLOOMS

Yorkshire pudding.

EASTER FUESTARABIA.

vided among the soldiers with every at

placed in a glass tomb and sealed. The tomb is then borne on the shoulders of

the guards around the church, while the

formed itself outside the church, in which

cession escorts the tomb when it leaves the church around the outskirts of the town and through all the principal

streets. Every house is draped in mourn-

streets. Every house is draped in mourning.

The preparations are most elaborate. The tomb is followed by a large float, on which is posed a figure of the Virgin Mary, dressed as a bride. Her gown, curiously enough, is of light-blue satin, with a tuile veil. In ner hand she carries a small bouquet. Seven little girls, also dressed as brides, immediately follow the float. They represent the seven stages of the cross. The disciples and all intimately connected with the life of our Lord appear in the procession.

On Easter morning, with the rising of the sun, there is a shout of joy that can be heard from one end of the town to another. The people rush to the church, to find that the tomb has vanished, and that the altar is invaded by a flock of doves. The darkness and the mourning have passed away, and the people stand throughout the service. On leaving the church they salute and congratulate each other, saying: "The Lord has risen"—to which reply is made: "The Lord is risen indeed, and has appeared unto Simon."

INGERSOLL AND EASTER.

It is interesting to know that Col. Rob-

ert G. Ingersoll does, in common with

all the Christian world, put on some

thing new at Easter. It is usually a

gayly colored cravat. Probably he is as

anxious as his fellow-men to assuage good fortune for the coming year, or

perhaps he is afraid of the birds which

will, it is popularly believed, spoil one's

thing new is fulfilled. Poor Robin al-

"At Easter let your clothes be new,

Colonel Ingersoll is very fond of East

er, and believes in the celebration of it as a day of newness, a day of fresh

starts. It is the day of all others, he

says, in which to cuddle down to nature

and to learn of her the lessons she is

longing to teach. The earth is new-born. The colonel, when he is in New York, usually spends the day surrounded by a little coterie of his friends, where he is the dominant spirit. The others but

throw out bait for his keen repartee.

Perhaps this very nimbleness of wit is responsible in a measure for the mold-

When Colonel Ingersoll was a young

man in Peorla III. he broke away from

man in Peora, in., he stoke away from
the Presbyterianism of his family and
surrounded himself with a group of
young men that looked to him for intellectual leadership. Their views, which
were agnostical, made them notorious.
Gen. Lew Wallace was among the numher. One evening when the criticism of

Gen. Lew Wallace was among the number. One evening when the criticism of the Bible was more severe than usual, Colonel Ingersoil paused, and, turning to General Wallace, asked: "Are either of us sufficiently well acquainted with the book to discuss it?" The answer was in the negative. Colonel Ingersoil and Gen. Wallace then agreed that for one year they would conscientiously study the Bible, during which time their thoughts concerning it should be wrapped in silence. The discussion was reopened at the end of the year. Colonel Ingersoil had become the confirmed agnostic that he is to-day, who, as he expresses it, has spent his life in clearing away brush-heaps. General Wallace had learned to repent his former views and influence against Christianity. Later, he wrote "Ben Hur."

Wanted One He Could Use.

[Chicago Post.]

"No use to me." replied the intending purchaser, shortly. "I don't ride a bicycle."
"Ride a bicycle!" exclaimed the agent.
"What do you mean? Who said anything about bicycles? I was talking about side-

walks, not cinder tracks; and there's nothing finer than a good cement side

Last AND

Always.

I have had

Rheumatism

and it has nearly cured me. I will continue to use it till I am entirely cured. My advice to everyone is to use Athlophoros first, last, and always.

E. E. LITTLE, Gibson City, Ill.

Ath-lo-pho-ros

Or else be sure you will it rue."

clothes unless the condition

ludes to this, saying:

THE TORCH AND CORNUCOPIA ARE POPULAR DESIGNS. in Appropriate and Expensive

White Orchid Called the "Holy

Ghost" - Other Flowers and

and Methods of Arranging.

The florists are offering as the most important feature of the flower show this Easter an especially appropriate and expensive white orchid, the blossom of which is a miniature snowy dove They call it the "Holy Ghost" flower, and its roots are bedded in small, white wicker baskets, to hang by silver wires. This is the most extravagant floral gift one can purchase, unless, of course, you feel the season demands greater expense. In that case, all the way from two to five hundred dollars can be laid out on a dwarf orange tree, standing about three feet in its tub, and well whitened with bloom. There has been an infinite deal of pains expended on Medieval Ceremonies hre Still Fole pretty shrubs, first in finding dwarfs of the species, and then in coaxing them into perfection of blossom, and the florist is a tradesman who does not suffer from an excess of modesty. He made a specialty this Easter of flowering potted plants, for out flowers do not play the most important part in the festivities of this all-important Sunday. His great achievement with the more ommonplace blossoms, such as tulips,

hyacinths, etc., is bedding them for Easter trade in all manner of quaint receptacles. Instead of sending the favor-ite blooming bulbs about this season in tin pans and red pots, scarlet tulips have figure of our Savior. The Roman soltin pans and red pots, scarlet tulips have gone to fair owners in the most artistic copper pots and according bur-mug filled with earth and growing bur-mug filled with earth and growing bur-mug filled with earth and growing burtistic copper pots and kettles, as pewter ards, delft pitchers and willowware cups dressed up in satin ribbon and tissue paper.
That is a mode, by the by, fallen into

disuse for this Easter, at any rate, and rhododendrons, not azelies, have had the zuelan ferns are ahead of the palms for once. The young man who is engaged falls easy prey to the new and costly Easter fashion of sending a torch of flowers, instead of a basket or a tall at the end of a bamboo pole, about four big as the crown of a silk hat and pear-

snaped, most green moss and choicest cut flowers are arranged.

Sometimes a small pan of wet sand is introduced and the flower stems bedded in it. An abundance of ribbon and wreaths of smilax are twisted about the torch's handle, and a steel pin in the bottom of the stick enables one to fasten this quaint and lovely basket anywhere one pleases, upright on the floor. A torch of flowers is a costly offering, and something more modest in price and almost as pretty, which finds great favor among Easter purchasers, are the large and small baskets woven in the shape of doves, with outspread wings. This was nothing more than a reapplication of the "Lohengrin" swan idea, but a very pretty basket is the result, while the same shape can be had in small china vases for the sending of a bunch of violets.

Next after the dove baskets and vases, cornucopias are the most profitable novelities. Gilded, silvered and colored cornucopia baskets in all sizes, glass and painted china ones, as vases to hang flat against the wall, have been received with enthusiasm. Into these the cut cut flowers are arranged.

painted china ones, as vases to hang flat against the wall, have been received with enthusiasm. Into these the cut flowers are placed very closely, and as contrasts of colors are striven for, with very little greenery showing. An idea equally pretty is that of the small wicker hand-bag, the mouth gaping and flowers seemingly ready to tumble out on all sides. When the flowers have faded and are thrown out, the hand-bag. flowers seemingly ready to tumble out the alta the flowers have faded and are thrown out, the hand-bag serves admirably as a basket for fancy work and any woman would be glad to receive such an Easter gift. It was only to be expected that, since Scotch dialect recitations and plaids are the fashion, that white heather should be one of the choice Easter flowers, while pots of gorse and pink-tipped daisies are among the important season's blossoms. With gilly the Be flowers and lady slippers, the cornucopia baskets are chiefly filled, with those two quaint blooms having, temporarily, at least, got back into fashion. The Easter lily, that costs from \$5 to \$8 a blossom, no ionger comes from Bermuda, but is a big, delicate pink bell, boasting, of lit-tle or no foliage and raised right in our American green-houses.

FEASTINGS FOLLOW FASTINGS. ome Rare Delicacies to Tempt Appetites at Easter.

The custom of attending a so-called 'Sunshine service' on Easter morning is oming so general that it is changing in a great measure the character of the housewife realizes how early rising harpens the appetite and spreads her

table acordingly.

If possible there should always be one dish at this meal that is a surprise and kept for this Easter morning alone. Here is one that is beautiful in appearance, of delicious flavor and yet within the means of the provider with the alecder number of the provider with the

Jellied Eggs. For six persons a quart of clear, strong amber tinted bouillon will be required; this should be delicately flavored with celery, fried onion and other vegetables A good quality of heef naste may now had at 25 cents per jar. A quarter of this, 6 cents worth, will make a quart of bouillon of the desired richness and color if celery, onion, etc., is simmered in it for a few moments to add vegetable flavor, when this is prepared (made from chopped beeef as for invalids if desired, the onions fried a dark brown will give the amber tint), it is to be strained ling hot upon half a box of gelatin which has been soaked for a few mo nexts in half a cup of cold water or

cold and ready to serve, there is plenty of time to boil six eggs hard, when they minute, carefully removed from the shell. white cut open in such a manner as to allow taking out the yolk in a perfect ball, and yet not spoil the white. By marking the egg in boat shape this

may be accomplished.

To have the eggs properly in the cen ter of the meat jelly involves a secret. This is to allow half of the bouilion to begin to "set" on the ice while the reainder is kept liquid. The jellied half will hold the round yellow balls the desired distance apart. The liquid, which sired distance apart. The liquid, which should be cold enough to be on the verge of becoming firm, is now poured on, the whole set aside to harden and behold, there are the golden balls cunningly imprisoned, reminding one of the king (Alfred, was it?) and his question as to how the apple got into the dumpling. Not only does this dish look appetizing as a whole, when served on a glass or other dainty stand, but each helping is a lovely bit of the true sunshine color that should form the scheme not only of this breakfast of Easter day, but of the whole year.

breakfast of Easter day, but of the whole year.

The whites of the eggs will serve to make a surprise dish for luncheon or tea, if garnished with parsley, filled with tiny mushrooms or finely chopped cold ham and chicken. If successful in keeping in neat boat shape, a sardine may be placed in each one, with good effect.

A Pudding for the Beef.

Turkeys are out of season when Easter comes, and for those who do not thus early indulge in broiled chicken, a particularly nice roast of beef is the piece de ding baked under this joint will form a fine variation for Easter, and is always, if properly light and well browned, a favorite with the men of the family.

The secret of having this delicious pudding flaky is to impress upon the cook that the flour in the batter must be measured with a light hand. For instance the four or six eggs to the quart are suf ficient of themselves to thicken the milk the flour is to add substance without im

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

Rocky Coast of Maine and in the Scotch Islands Two

Hundred Years Ago.

Measure lightly six tablesspoons or flour and sift it with one-founth teaspoon of baking powder; beat the white and yelks of six eggs separately and measure out a quart of milk. Do not wet the flour until half an hour before the beef is done, then mix up the batter quickly, beat the stiffened whites in lighly at the last, pour the fat from under the beef, then put it back on the stand in the middle of the pen, pour the batter into the pan, which should still be hot, allow it wenty minutes to bake, first on the bottom of the owen, to insure a well-baked under crust, and then on the top shelf for the crisp brown upper. Cut the pudding in slices and place about the meat or on a separate dish if preferred. The flake, delicate pudding will be found very different from the soddened mass too often served under the same name.

A hot charlotte russe will make an excellent variety for Easter day, and will be new to most families. Make a light short cake crust, line a buttered mold or bowl with slices of this when it is baked; it may be cut while warm (but not hot) with a silver knife. Fill with any hot juicy fruit, or a mixture, such as plums and peaches; put in the hot oven a mo-In the eyes of a boy who collects birds' so beautiful, perhaps, as a modest-looking white shell touched with brown spots and proven to be that of a great auk o garefoul. Two hundred years ago to people who lived along the rocky coast Maine or up in the Scotch islands these eggs and the ungainly mother auk who laid them were not unusual sights, juicy fruit, or a mixture, such as plums and peaches; put in the hot oven a mofor at that time great auks were plenti and peacnes; put in the hot oven a mo-ment to make up for the cooling of the crust while cutting and serve with hard ful enough in those regions, and collec-tors of birds' eggs were few and far be-

Nowadays, however, the person who says he has seen a great auk alive is likely to have his veracity openly doubted, while any one who possesses an egg



very lucky individual, indeed. Fifty great auks in the cold seas of northern positively seen was captured, and to-day its stuffed body is in the British Museum But for thirty years, at least, not a single great auk has been taken, and in nce the few remaining eggs of birds have year by year becom more and more precious. Seventy-five years ago a great auk's egg at auction would fetch about \$100, and the heads of museums became very eager to secure good specimens, but as

only about seventy eggs remained in al Europe their price began to go up. In the year of 1830 or thereabouts an Englishman, a great student of natural history and the possessor of an elaborate private museum, bought some birds' eggs of a fisherman's wife on the French east. Among the sea mew and gull egg he secured was one fine speckled shell easily recognized as that of the great auk. He paid only a dollar for the per-fect specimen, took it to London and in the course of time it was sold for \$105.

the course of time it was sold for \$105. Four years ago the same egg was put up at auction in London and a wealthy man paid \$1,500 for the perfect shell.

A damaged egg at auction brought \$315, while an auk's skin is worth \$1,800. In all, only seventy-two skins of this bird remain, nine skeletons and a few loose bones. The Museum of Natural History in New York city possesses a handsome stuffed skin, but only two of the valuable eggs are owned in America.

So great, however, is the interest in auk eggs that the museums have plaster casts of them, made with the greatest care, from the finest egg in Europe, exhibited in the Museum of Liverpool. This shell is not only spotted, but prettily streaked in brown on its creamy surface, and its value is estimated as high

face, and its value is estimated as high Leipsic, Germany, London In Leipsic, Germany, London and Paris great auk eggs are kept in museums, and one of the eggs that has come to America is owned in Philadelphia. So great, indeed, is the interest felt by students of natural history in this big sea bird that has become extinct in our century that books have been filled with its history. When Nansen set out on his polar expedition a sharp lookout was kept for the great auk, since there are persons who believe that a few lonely specimens still exist somewhere up in the Arctic circle, and that keen eyes can find its eggs, worth so many times their

> He was Experienced. [Chicago News.]

"Have you a son?" asked the man who was looking at the vacant room.
"No," replied the landlady. "What made you ask that?" "What ause," he explained, "I want to find a boarding-house, this time, wher I may occasionally have a chance t get the tender piece of the porterhouse."

Our treatment is taken at home without the publicity and expense of an institute treatment. No Hypodermic Injections, with their evil effects. It cures; not temporarily relieves. The expense is much less than the institute treatments. It braces the nerves, tones the stomach and leaves the patient in good condition. Consultation and correspondence free and confidential. Write for our book on Alcoholism and narcotic diseases, mailed free in plain eivelope. in plain et:velope.

We are successfully treating hundreds of patients by mail every month. Under our system of correspondence, each patient receives individual care and instruction.

tion.

It would not be possible to get such indorsements as the following, did we not do all we claim:

Hon. L. S. Coffin, President Railroad Temperance Association of America: The work of the BARTLETT CURE is wellingh miraculous. It stands in advance of all other cures for drunkenness.

Father Cleary, former President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America: If the BARTLETT CURE be properly taken, it will cure alcoholism

operly taken, it will cure alcoholism ore effectually than any other remedy

nothing finer than a good cement side-walk."
"Of course," admitted the intending purchaser, "in theory a sidewalk is for pedestrians, but in practice a nice long stretch of cement sidewalk is for bi-cyclists. I live in just that kind of a district, and I know. Now, if you can show me a house on some streeet that has a wooden sidewalk with a board gone here and there I'm ready to do-business with you. I'm tired of having to walk on the lawns or in the street." BARTLETT CURE CO., DR. D. C. BARTLETT, Mgr. Rooms 15-16-17, 155 Washington St., Chicago



IT MAY RAIN TO-MORROW Gunther, Umbrellas, Arcade

pairing lightness. Try the following rule for Easter day, and the roast beef will rarely be served without the famous

Measure lightly six tablesspoons o flour and sift it with one-founth teaspoon ONLY TWO SPECIMENS OF IT IN THIS COUNTRY.

SYRUP FIGS

ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and reffeshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and aceffects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. MEW YORK, M.Y.

SCHOOLS-COLLEGES-MUSIC. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH By conversational system. Address laeger, 13 East Eleventh street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
Day and Night School. Begin Now

NORMAL

Department of Vories's Business College opens April 5. Get circulars. Henry D. Vories, Ex-State Sup't., Pres. Journal Building, Ind'pls.

Indiana Dental College

Department of Dentistry, UNIVERSITY OF INDIANAPOLIS s. W. Corner Delaware and Ohio Sta

Receives patients from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for all kinds of Dental work. The fees are to cover the costonly

Rolling CHAIRS

Cushion Tires, Light Running Comfortable.

Physicians' Office Furniture. Highest Standard of Excellence. W. D. ALLISON CO., M'f'rs.,

Lump and Crushed. For sale by the Indianapolis Gas Company. tickets call at office, No. 49 South Pennsylvania St. A NEW ARRIVAL, AND IT IS A BEAUTY.

Crawford Road-Racer \$50.00

It has no equal at the same money. Don't fail to see it.

TRIBUNE, DAYTON AND CRAWFORD Bicycles

ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its have proven themselves the most popular wheels in Indianapolis for 1898.

> H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO 27 to 33 CAPITOL AVENUE NORTH.



\$2,400.00 A YEAR EASY.

WAR AND FIRE

are destructive agents, but our WAR ON WALL PAPER prices excels anything yet known.

Hot Monday Bargains

2,000 rolls 50c Wall Paper 8c and 10c 2,000 rolls 10c Wall Paper.....2c 2,500 rolls 15c Wall Paper.....5c

Come early and avoid the great rush. All our SPRING WALL PAPER at your own price.

ROLL'S SONS

203 East Washington St.

See our Burlington Venetian Blind. Bad Dreams

often follow imperfectly fermented bread. Take notice that our

Domestic Bread

is always perfectly fermented. Is always made of the best flour. Is always baked in patent lowcrowned ovens. Ask your grocer for it. THE PARROTT-TAGGART BAKERY.

PERSONALLY RECOMMENDS IT.



ATKINS, Pope Co., Ark., Oct. 3th, 1897. I was suffering greatly from irregular and painful menstruation when I read a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and first heard of Wine of Cardui. I decided at once to give it a trial. I have used two bottles of Wine of Cardui and a little Black-Draught. My menses are now regular, and the periods are not painful as they used to be. I do not think there is anything to equal Wine of Cardui. I have personally recommended it to every afflicted girl and woman in my com-LIZZIE E. DIGGS.

Wine of Cardui

It is a great favor to any afflicted woman to bring Wine of Cardul to her attention. She will never forget it. If she is suffering from any of those common ailments familiarly known as female troubles, Wine of Cardui will bring her complete relief. It cures thousands of the worst cases of whites, falling of the womb, flooding, painful and irregular menstruation every year. It helps girls properly develop into women. It equips young wives for approaching motherhood, and assists them to bear strong, healthy children. For the turn of life there is no other medicine so good. With such a medicine as Wine of Cardul offered her, how can any woman refuse to seek relief?

She must know she need not suffer. Wine LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. of Cardui will do just as much for her as it is doing for the thousands who take it every day.

IT COSTS ONLY \$1.00 PER BOTTLE AT THE BRUG STORE.